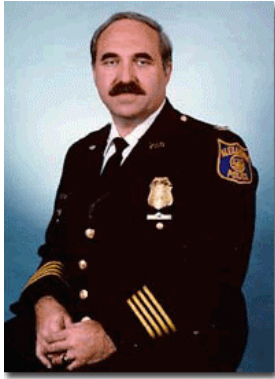# ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

2003 ANNUAL REPORT

CHARLES E. SAMARRA, CHIEF OF POLICE

Message from the Chief

Through community partnerships, additional resources and innovative technology, we were successful again in reducing serious crime. In 2003, major crimes fell more than 10%, with decreases in both overall violent crime and property crime. With an increasing population and a steady drop in crime, people in Alexandria are safer now than they were 10, 20 or even 40 years ago. We are committed to continuing this trend though a number of measures.

Our community policing efforts are stronger than ever and communication is a key factor. Civic leaders fill the sessions of the Citizens' Police Academy, learning about police efforts and sharing their knowledge with their own neighborhoods. Dozens of civic and business associations received regular briefings from key police contacts through the Liaison Officer Program. School resources officers now serve all of the City's public schools and the Community Support Section continues to grow.

Following a federal grant request, the Alexandria Police Department was approved to hire nine officers to serve in community-policing assignments. With the need for increased visibility and mobility due to the post-September 11 climate, these additional officers will serve a special purpose. Able to be flexible in their assignment, they can provide an extra layer of security during times of heightened awareness or increased attention to a neighborhood with specific, more traditional police needs.

Through federal grants, the police department also purchased equipment to better respond to critical incidents. A remote control robot has already been deployed in an armed barricade situation. The new armored personnel carrier ensures special operations officers the ability to move closer to a volatile scene without compromising their safety. Radio encryption protects sensitive transmissions during critical incidents. All these tools and many more give officers the resources they need to ensure the maximum safety of our residents and business people.

Finally, I would like to highlight our continued technological achievements. FCC Chairman Michael Powell visited our 911 center in June to see a demonstration of Enhanced-911 technology. The Alexandria Police Department was the first in the national capital region to be able to pinpoint the location of wireless 911 calls. This will allow dispatchers to direct police to a location when a wireless caller is unable to communicate freely. The department's Tactical Computer System (TCS) was also honored with the state-wide Achievement Award by the Virginia Municipal League. The TCS is a mobile data system for officers' portable computers, which gives officers instant access to photographs, documents, and crime and motor vehicle records. It has reduced radio traffic, while incident as well as accident reports are completed and submitted electronically.

I am very proud of these accomplishments and I am proud of our mutual efforts to increase public safety. Our hard work continues to pay off!

Sincerely,

Charles E. Samarra

Charles E. Samarra
Chief of Police

Table of Contents

City Council

William D. Euille, Mayor
Redella S. Pepper, Vice Mayor
Ludwig P. Gaines
K. Rob Krupicka
Andrew H. Macdonald
Paul C. Smedberg
Joyce Woodson

Philip Sunderland, City Manager

Charles E. Samarra, Chief of Police

ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT - CALENDAR YEAR 2003

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of Part I Crimes[1], enforcement activities and crime trends for calendar year 2003. This report gives an overview of police department programs and initiatives to reduce crime and disorder in Alexandria. Specialized units are highlighted in this report to illustrate the important roles they play in making Alexandria a safe city in which to live and work. Organizational goals are also provided to demonstrate Alexandria's continued commitment to community oriented policing.

This report will provide a year-to-year comparison of crime and calls for service for the City of Alexandria. Charts and graphs are also included to show changes in crime and calls for service from 2002 to 2003. A historical overview of crime for the last 10 years is presented to illustrate the marked decrease in crime for this time period. An analysis of calls for service is also provided to show frequencies of call types and peaks for service calls.

The crime data included in this report was collected under the Virginia Incident Based Reporting System (VIBRS). VIBRS takes advantage of the capacity of modern police information and data processing systems to capture countless details about crimes and criminals through incident-based reporting. VIBRS views a crime and all its components as an incident. All pertinent facts are recorded in a systematic manner that organizes the data into specific segments and data elements. The data elements provide information about a crime and link this information to victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc.

Attachments are provided at the end of this report. Attachment 1 is the Police Department's organizational chart. A census tract map (Attachment 2) and two subcensus tract maps (Attachment 3 and 4) have been provided for reference. Attachment 5 contains a table detailing arrest statistics for 2002 and 2003. Attachment 6 lists Part I Crime by census tract for 2003. Attachment 7 contains a table and graph showing Part I Crime statistics for 2002 and 2003. Attachment 8 shows calls for service changes from 2002 to 2003. Attachment 9 shows a 20-year trend in Part I Crime. Attachment 10 is a calls for service map by subcensus tract and Attachment 11 is a Part I Crime map by subcensus tract.

Department Goals, Vision and Values

The Alexandria Police Department exists to serve the community by protecting life and property; by preventing crime; by enforcing the laws; and by maintaining order for all citizens. Central to our mission are the values that guide our work and decisions, and help us contribute to the

---

[1] Part I Crimes are defined as homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft, including attempted offenses. The change in the total number of Part I Crimes, expressed as a percent, is called the Part I Index.

quality of life in Alexandria. Our values are characteristics or qualities of worth. Although we may need to balance them, we will never ignore them for the sake of expediency or personal preference.

We hold our values constantly before us to teach and remind us, and the community we serve, of our ideals. They are the foundation upon which our policies, goals and operations are built. In fulfilling our mission, we need the support of citizens, elected representatives and City officials in order to provide the quality of service our values commit us to providing.

Values are the basis for the beliefs and actions of a police department. For the Alexandria Police Department, our values are the *foundation* for everything we do and stand for. We must make every effort to act in accordance with our values and do our best to put them into action. We are proud of our values and will share them with each other and the community. The police department's values are: human life, integrity, laws and constitution, excellence, accountability, cooperation, problem solving and ourselves. The Alexandria Police Department has been a pioneer in blending state-of-the-art technology with traditional policing and law enforcement efforts. The combination of modern technology with community policing basics is largely responsible for the steady decrease of serious crime in Alexandria over the past few years.

Patrol cruisers are equipped with mobile computers, allowing officers to access information about stolen cars or wanted criminals in a matter of seconds. Crime statistics are collected and methodically analyzed so that uniformed officers and undercover investigators can easily determine what areas of the City to target, often suppressing criminal activity before it has a chance to take hold.

But it is our partnership with the people of Alexandria that makes our policing efforts unique and successful. Our community policing philosophy extends from liaisons with civic associations and business organizations to resource officers in schools, from officers on foot and bicycle patrols to officers who live within the neighborhoods they serve.

Demographics and Budget

Demographics

City of Alexandria

Population	135,000*
Square Miles	15.75

Fiscal Data

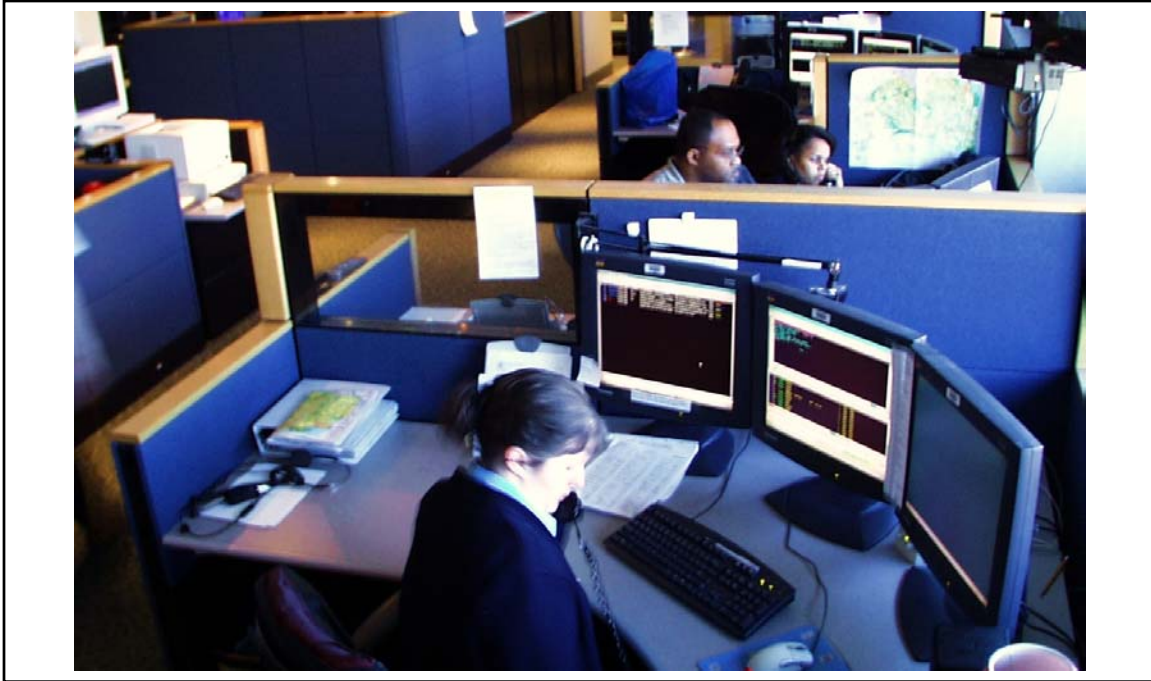|	
FY 2003 Police Department Budget	$37,845,011
Per Capita Spending	$280.33

* Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning 2003 estimate.

Police Department Staffing

Total Authorized Personnel, FY 2003	460
Total Authorized Sworn Personnel	290
Total Authorized Non-Sworn Personnel	
Full-Time	140
Part-Time	30

Calls for Police Service

Whether it is a citizen calling the police to report an accident or an alarm company notifying police of a commercial alarm, the Alexandria Police Department's Communications Center handles thousands of calls each year for police assistance. A call for service is defined as a request for police service either by phone or in person that results in a police response, usually dispatched through Communications, or as a result of a referral to the Telephone Reporting Unit[2].

In 2003, the Alexandria Police Department handled 69,410 calls for service, down 6.4% from 2002. The most frequent types of calls for service in 2003 were alarm calls (12.2%), accident calls (9.5%) and disorderly conduct calls (7.5%). The largest decrease in calls for service in 2003 was for suspicious events[3] (24.7%) and animal cases (21.6%).

Historically, calls for service have steadily declined in the last decade. Over the last 10 years, calls for service have decreased 13.6%. The total number of calls for service in 2003 is 9.2% below the ten-year average of 76,454 calls per year. This large decrease in calls for service, coupled with the declining crime rate and growing population, show that Alexandria has continually become a safer city in which to live and work.

---

[2] These statistics do not reflect routine officer initiated activity such as vehicle stops, subject stops or warrant service. These calls also do not reflect duplicate calls for the same incident or calls cancelled prior to dispatch.

[3] In 2001 and 2002, suspicious events increased significantly due to September 11th and the Washington Area sniper incidents. The 24.7% decline in suspicious event calls in 2003 is not a large decrease, it is merely a return to a normal level.

Calls for Service for Police Assistance in 2003

Calls for Service at a Glance

- In 2003, there were 69,410 calls for service, a decrease of 6.4% from 2002.
- The 2003 total of 69,410 calls for service is 13.6% lower than the total calls for service in 1994 (80,381).
- Accidents, alarms and disorderly conduct calls were the most frequent type of call for police service in 2003.
- The Police Department received 8,489 alarm calls for service in 2003. Of these 8,489 alarms, citations were written for 4,311 false alarms (50.8%).

Accidents 9%
Traffic Complaints 4%
Services* 37%
Alarm 12%
Part 1 Offenses 10%
Other Criminal Offenses 11%
Nuisance Offenses 17%
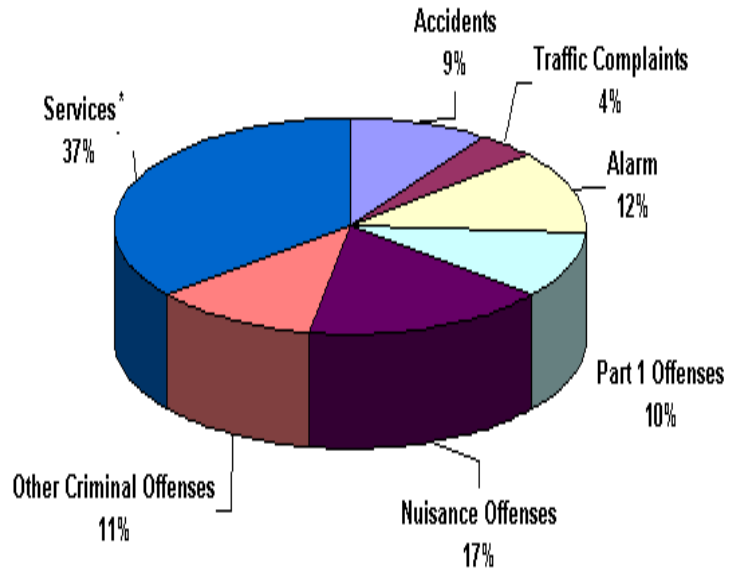
The following chart shows the time of day and day of week distribution of all calls for service during 2003 in the City of Alexandria. The chart is three-dimensional and has been flattened so the colors represent the third dimension (height). The dark blue areas represent times when the most calls for service occurred in 2003. The most frequent times and days for calls for service in 2003 were Saturday nights, between 9:00 pm and 12:00 am as well as 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm on weeknights. This increase is due to the elevated number of calls for service during the evening rush hour.

2003 Calls for Service by Hour of Day and Day of Week

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

0000 0100 0200 0300 0400 0500 0600 0700 0800 0900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300

□ 0-200 □ 200-400 ■ 400-600 ■ 600-800
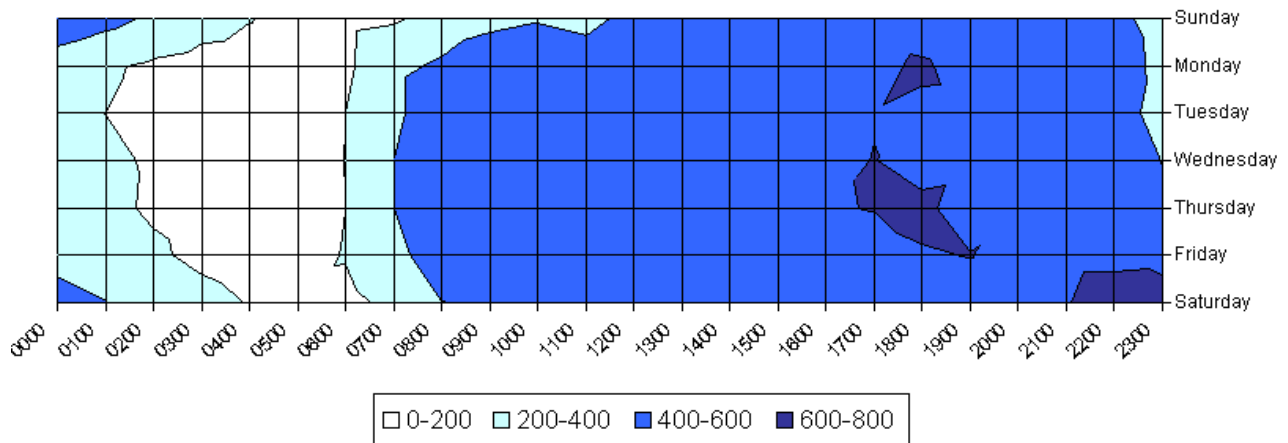
* Services include calls for service for assistance with medical emergencies, abandoned autos, animal cases, citizen assist, E911 hang-ups, escorts, locked in auto, other, property lost/found, public services and trouble unknown.

Part I Crime Historical Perspective

Violent Crime – 1994 through 2003

While Alexandria residents and visitors are not immune to criminal acts, violent crime[4] in the City is at an all time low. Although homicide, rape and aggravated assaults increased slightly in 2003, robberies decreased over 10%. Within the last ten years, violent crime has decreased 43.1%. The following table illustrates that, over the last ten years, violent crime was once significantly higher, but has steadily decreased since 1994.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Violent Crime	705	654	636	606	489	388	322	389	408	401
Percent Change	-6.3	-7.2	-2.8	-4.7	-19.3	-20.7	-17	20.8	4.9	-1.7

When looking at the levels of criminal activity over time, a more meaningful comparison can be gained by observing the crime statistics per 1,000 population (estimated to be 135,000 in 2003) during those years. The following table and graph clearly show a downward trend in Part I Crimes when they are expressed as a rate based on population. Reported Part I Crimes decreased 10.4% in 2003 over the previous year as did total Part I Crimes per 1,000 population (39 Part I Crimes per 1,000 residents). There were 63 Part I Crimes per 1,000 population in 1994 and 39 per 1,000 in 2003, a decrease of 38.1%.

Part I Crimes Per 1,000 Population   1994 - 2003[5]

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population	116,400	117,000	117,300	117,600	119,500	121,700	128,283	132,700	135,000	135,000
Violent Crime	6	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Property Crime	57	58	55	51	47	44	39	41	41	36
Total Part I Crime	63	64	60	56	51	47	41[6]	44	44	39

Interesting observations can be made when comparing the high and low points for individual crime types during the 10-year period from 1994 through 2003, as shown below.

o   From 1994 to 2003, homicides ranged from a high of nine in 1994 to a low of two in 1995, 1999 and 2002.

o   In 1997, there were 46 rapes. The 2003 total is 26 cases, a decrease of 43.5% from 1997 to 2003. The 10-year average for rapes is 31.

---

[4] Violent crime is defined as the Part I Crimes of homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
[5] Over the last 10 years the City's population has increased to approximately 135,000 (16.0% higher than the 1994 population of 116,400)
[6] The calculations for each category in the table are rounded off to the nearest whole number. As a result, Total Part I Crime in year 2000 is different from the sum of the two categories that year.

o The 2003 total of 179 robberies is 10.5% lower than 2002's total of 200. During the last 10 years the high point for robberies was 1996, when 318 robberies were reported.

o Aggravated assaults reached a high point of 342 in 1994. In 2003 the total was 192, and is 19.7% below the 10-year average of 239.

o There were 497 burglaries reported in 2003. The high point for burglaries during the past 10 years was reached in 1994 with 1,024 break-ins. The number reported to police in 2003 is 30.9% below the 10-year average of 719 per year.

o   The 2003 total of 3,754 larcenies is 11.0% lower than the number reported in 2002 (4,220). During the last 10 years, larcenies reached a high point in 1994 when 4,696 thefts were reported. The majority of the larceny cases in 2003 were larceny from vehicles.

o   From 1994 to 2003, the high point for auto thefts was 1995, when there were 1,183 reports of auto theft. There were 640 auto thefts in 2003, a 19.4% decrease from the 794 cars stolen in 2002. The 2003 figure is 22.1% lower than the 10-year average of 822 per year.

Part I Crime Per 1,000 Population – 1994 - 2003
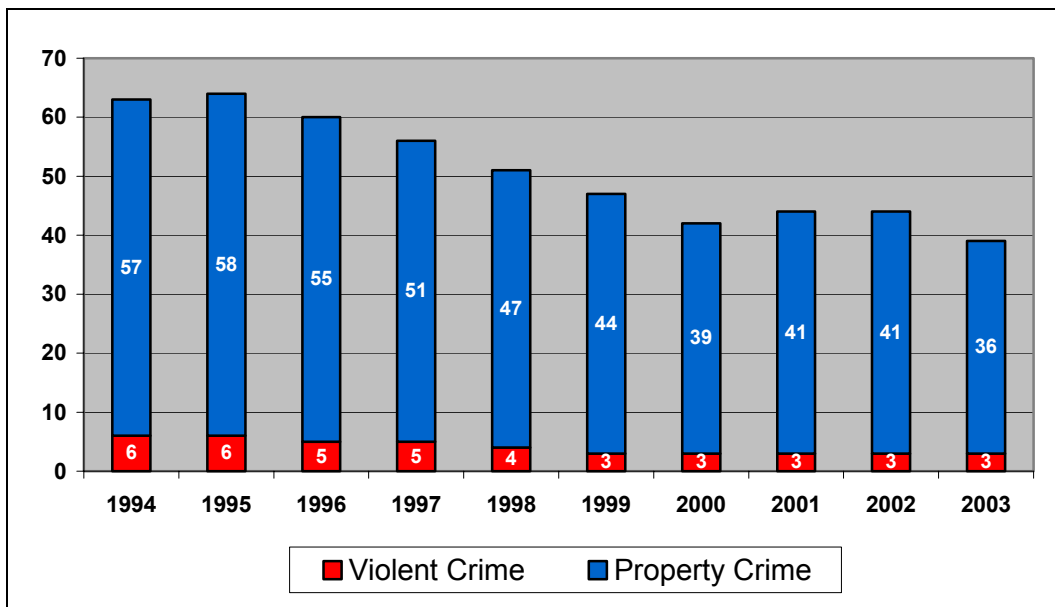
Part I Crime – Calendar Year 2003 Compared to Calendar Year 2002

Total Part I Crime decreased 10.4% (615 incidents) from 5,908 in 2002 to 5,293 in 2003. As the City's population continues to grow, so does the opportunity for crime. However, despite the potential for higher crime, a person in Alexandria is less likely to be a victim of crime than five or ten years ago.

Homicide

The number of homicides increased from two in 2002 to four in 2003. Two of the four homicides in 2003 were closed by arrest (50% closure rate). In those two cases closed by arrest, the victims knew the suspects.

A summary of the four homicides in 2003 follows:

On March 21, Gail E. Collins, a 49-year-old Alexandria woman, was found dead in her apartment in the 3200 block of Landover Street. She had not been to work for several days. Cause of death was a gunshot wound. Case remains under investigation.

On July 22, Victor T. Nimley, a 39-year-old Laurel, Maryland man, was stabbed at a residence in the 3900 block of Taney Avenue. Nimley managed to run from the residence and down North Early Street before collapsing. Momolu Sirleaf, 30-year-old man of no fixed address and an acquaintance of the victim, was arrested for murder within minutes of the stabbing as he fled up I-395. He pled guilty to second-degree murder and was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

On September 13, 16-year-old Schuyler H. Jones of Alexandria, was beaten at Market Square in the 300 block of King Street.   He was transported to INOVA Alexandria Hospital where he died of his injuries. On September 30, a 17-year-old Alexandria boy and two 16-year-old Fairfax County boys were charged with second-degree murder. The Alexandria boy pled guilty to Involuntary Manslaughter in juvenile court and the two boys from Fairfax pled guilty to Involuntary Manslaughter in circuit court. The juveniles from Fairfax were sentenced to five years in a Juvenile Detention Center and 10 years probation. The Alexandria boy has not been sentenced yet.

On December 5, Nancy Dunning, a 56-year-old Alexandria woman, was found shot to death inside her home in the 200 block of West Mount Ida Avenue. Case remains under investigation.

Rape

The number of rapes in 2003 increased by 6 incidents, from 20 in 2002 to 26 in 2003. Of these 26 rapes, only one case involved a suspect who was unknown to the victim. As the department continues its efforts to encourage victims to report sexual assaults, it is reassuring to note that the City of Alexandria has numerous services available to victims of sexual assault. The Sexual Assault and Response Awareness Programs (SARA), coordinated by the Office on Women, offers victims counseling services and prepares them to assist in the prosecution of their

assailant. In addition, the SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners) program at INOVA Fairfax Hospital has assisted in most of the rape cases that occurred in 2003.

Robbery

Robberies decreased 10.5% from 200 in 2002 to 179 in 2003. This significant decrease is due to a decline in robberies from person. Detectives were assigned 166 robbery cases in 2003. Of these 166 assigned cases, 32.5% were closed[7]. The department's robbery closure rate is 6.5% above the national average (compiled annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation).[8]

Robbery Comparison 2002 – 2003

Incident	2002	2003	Change
Robbery Bank	4	4	0.0%
Robbery Carjacking	8	4	-50.0%
Robbery Commercial	28	25	-10.7%
Robbery From Person	160	146	-8.8%
Total	200	179	-10.5%

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assaults increased 3.2% from 186 in 2002 to 192 in 2003. The 10-year average is 239 per year. Detectives were assigned 40 aggravated assault cases in 2003. Of these 40 cases, 90% of them were closed. The department's aggravated assault closure rate is 33.5% above the national average.

Burglary

Burglaries increased by 2.3% from 486 in 2002 to 497 in 2003. Of the 497 burglaries in 2003, non-residential structures were the target in 184 offenses (37% of the total), while residences were targeted in 313 cases (63%). This slight increase in burglaries is the result of two separate series of commercial burglaries in the downtown area that occurred in the winter and spring of 2003 as well as three residential burglary series. The 10-year average is 719 burglaries per year. The closure rate for burglaries in 2003 is 27%. This closure rate is 14% higher than the national average.

Non-Residential/Residential Burglaries – 1994 – 2003

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Non-Residential	483	477	562	455	394	235	304	212	200	184
Residential	559	457	383	364	396	321	226	366	286	313
Total	1,042	934	945	819	790	556	530	578	486	497

The Police Department's Crime Prevention Unit continues to conduct both residential and commercial security surveys in efforts to educate owners on ways of preventing burglaries. There are currently 54 active Neighborhood Watch groups in the City. The Crime Prevention Unit is looking at ways to revive the passive watches while expanding into new areas as well.

---

[7] Cases are closed by arrest, exceptionally, terminated or unfounded.
[8] Closure rates were taken from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Crime in the United States 2002

The number of groups fluctuates as new groups become active and others become inactive. The Police Department will continue to emphasize crime prevention programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, security surveys, and other related strategies as effective ways of helping building owners protect their property.

Larceny

There were 3,754 larcenies during 2003, compared to 4,220 in 2002, a decrease of 11.0%. This category made up 71% of all Part I Crimes. Larcenies can be divided into nine types, which are shown in the following table. Larceny, the least serious type of Part I Crime, has the greatest impact on the Part I Index. In 2003, the Virginia State Police changed the Incident Based Reporting (IBR) requirements for burglaries. Beginning in August, for each reported burglary case in which property was taken, a larceny offense was not recorded.

Larceny by Type 2002 to 2003

	2002	2003	Change
Pocket-Picking	31	25	-19.4%
Purse-Snatching	9	18	100.0%
Shoplifting	606	489	-19.3%
From Vehicle	1,153	1,098	-4.8%
Vehicle Parts	779	665	-14.6%
From Building	332	342	3.0%
From Coin Machine	27	33	22.2%
All Others	1,283	1,084	-15.5%
Total	4,220	3,754	-11.0%

Pocket-Picking and Purse-Snatching These offenses involve stealth and/or surprise, but no force or intimidation (specific elements of the crime of robbery). There were 25 reported pick-pocketing offenses and 18 reported incidents of purse-snatching. These two offenses combined accounted for 1% of the total reported larcenies.

Shoplifting Theft of items from commercial establishments. A total of 489 offenses fell into this grouping in 2003 (13% of total larceny offenses).

Larceny from Vehicle Includes items stolen from the vehicle, but not permanently attached (e.g., tools stolen from trunk, laptop stolen from backseat). During 2003, larcenies from vehicle totaled 1,098 (29%) of all reported larcenies.

Larceny of Vehicle Parts Includes all things of value affixed to the vehicle (e.g., City decals, hubcaps, and antennas). During 2003, larceny of vehicle parts represented 665 (18%) of the 3,754 total for the larceny category.

Larceny from Building   Includes all thefts from buildings unless the circumstances of the crime cause it to fall into the legal definition of burglary. There were 342 (9% of total) such occurrences during 2003.

Larceny from Coin Machine There were 33 reports in this category during 2003 (0.9% of the total).

All Others Includes items of value not specifically included in other categories (e.g. bicycle, patio furniture and lawn mowers). There were 1,084 offenses in this category during 2003 (29% of all larcenies).

Auto Theft

This category includes the theft or attempted theft of all motor vehicles, including cars, trucks and motorcycles. During 2003, there were 640 vehicles reported stolen. This is a 19.4% decrease (154 incidents) from the 794 auto thefts reported in 2002. Honda Accord, Honda Civic and Toyota Camry continue to be the most frequently stolen types of vehicle in Alexandria.

Auto Theft 1994 Through 2003
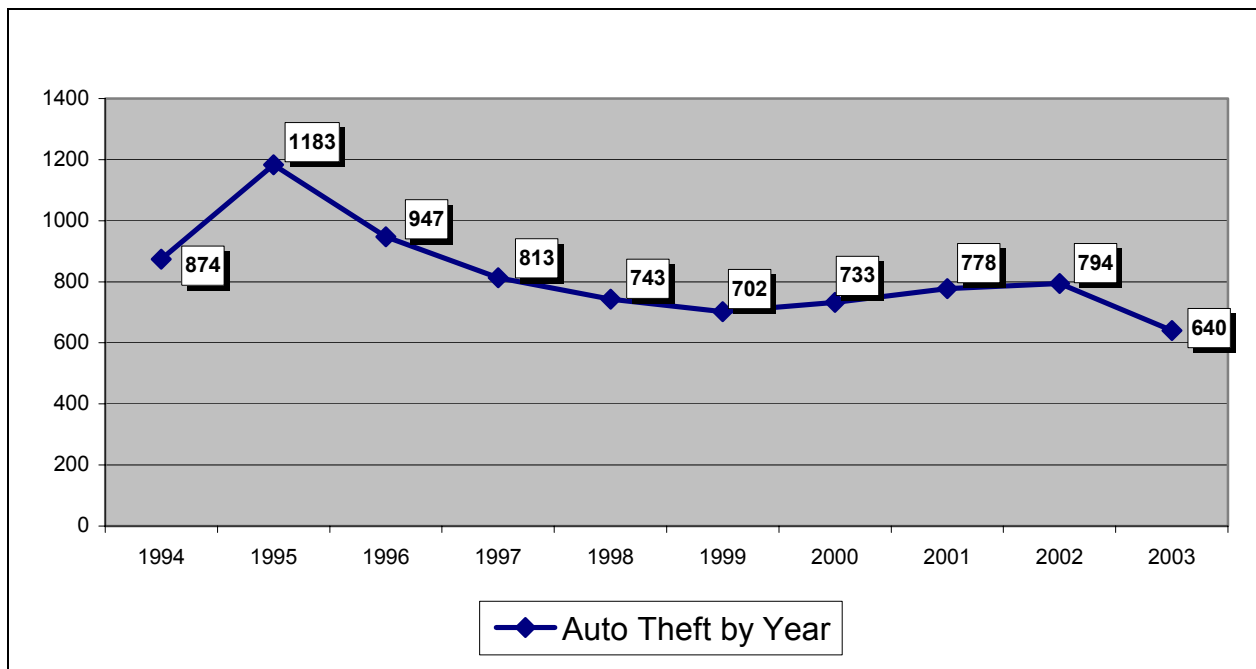
The Police Department's Crime Prevention Unit runs several programs to help combat auto theft. The HEAT (Help Eliminate Auto Theft) program was created through a partnership with the Virginia State Police and the Department of Motor Vehicles. This program helps citizens combat auto theft in their neighborhoods through community participation and awareness. HEAT encourages citizens to call a toll free phone number to report information that could possibly lead to the arrest of persons involved in auto theft, theft of auto parts, chop-shop activity and carjacking.

The Combat Auto Theft (CAT) program is a volunteer decal program designed to reduce car thefts in the National Capital Region. Under this program, the automobile owner voluntarily signs a consent form certifying that the vehicle is not operated between 1:00 am and 5:00 am. A special decal is then affixed to the interior of the back windshield to show that the vehicle is registered in the Combat Auto Theft Program. This alerts police officers who observe the vehicle during these hours that this vehicle is not normally driven by its owner between the hours indicated. Upon seeing such a

Top Five Stolen Autos	
Vehicle Type	**Total**
Honda Accord	61
Toyota Camry	36
Honda Civic	31
Jeep Cherokee	14
Toyota Corolla	13

vehicle being operated during those early morning hours, a police officer may reasonably suspect that the vehicle is being used without the owner's permission and may legally stop the driver.

Enforcement Activities

Overall, arrests for Part I Crime decreased by 0.6%, from 875 arrests in 2002 to 870 in 2003. Arrests for adult Part I Crimes increased 3.1% from 2002 to 2003 (710 to 732). During the same period, arrests for juvenile Part I Crimes decreased by 16.4% (165 to 138).

Part I Crime Arrests

	2002	2003	Change
Juvenile	165	138	-16.4%
Adult	710	732	3.1%
Total	**875**	**870**	**-0.6%**

Arrest Analysis

The chart below shows detail of juvenile and adult arrests during a two year period.

Juvenile and Adult Arrests 2002 - 2003

	2002			2003		
Crime Type	**Juv.**	**Adult**	**Total**	**Juv.**	**Adult**	**Total**
Homicide	0	2	2	3	1	4
Rape	0	7	7	0	9	9
Robbery	13	42	55	12	49	61
Agg. Assault	14	75	89	18	113	131
Burglary	21	49	70	15	61	76
Larceny	105	498	603	88	461	549
Auto Theft	12	37	49	2	38	40
Total Part I	**165**	**710**	**875**	**138**	**732**	**870**
All Arrests	**540**	**5,444**	**5,984**	**483**	**5,701**	**6,184**

Drug Enforcement

Police made 456 drug arrests citywide in 2003, an increase of 18.4% compared to 385 drug arrests in 2002. During 2003, detectives assigned to the Vice/Narcotics Section were assigned 126 new cases. Detectives executed 39 search warrants and seized $119,141 worth of drugs as well as $1,485,474 in cash and property.

Vice/Narcotics detectives were also assigned to various task forces throughout the Metropolitan Region. Currently, two detectives are assigned to the Drug Enforcement Administration's Metro Area Task Force, one detective is assigned to the Crack Task Force and another to the Money Laundering Task Force. A fifth detective is working with the Virginia Interdiction Initiative Task Force. Detectives assigned to these regional and federal task forces seized $31,398,650 worth of drugs and $4,351,110 worth of money and other property in 2003.

The Commonwealth's Attorney's Office worked closely with the Vice/Narcotics Section to complete prosecution of a series of street-level drug dealers arrested as the result of an undercover operation. In April 2003, the Vice/Narcotics Section began a six-week undercover operation targeting street-level drug distribution. A patrol officer, on special assignment, was able to make 36 undercover buys of crack cocaine from 29 suspects, 21 of whom were City residents. This operation was an attempt to remove or disable one of the components of drug trafficking in the City, the street-level dealer. To date, the operation has resulted in the conviction of 20 defendants.
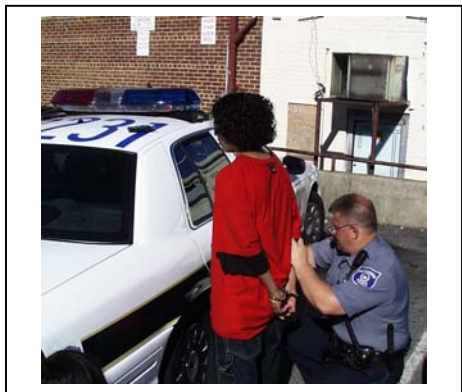
The Street Crimes Unit made 596 arrests for drug and nuisance offenses in 2003. In 2003, the Street Crimes Unit and the Community Support Section worked together on two special operations that targeted street level drug and nuisance activity. Those two operations resulted in 38 arrests. The Street Crimes Unit also seized $16,954 worth of drugs and $12,058 worth of money and other property during 2003. In April, the Street Crimes Unit was recognized by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) for its efforts in suppressing nuisance and drug-related crimes.

Quality of Life Crimes

For the past several years, the police department has increased attention on nuisance crimes that affect the quality of life in a community. Civic groups have voiced their concern about the impact of annoying crimes such as public drinking and drunkenness, prostitution, vandalism, and other types of disorderly conduct in their neighborhoods. The statistics in the next table provide the number of police reports taken for various quality of life crimes.

Reported Quality of Life Crimes 2001 – 2003

Offense	2001	2002	2003
Vandalism	2,719	2,314	2,029
Prostitution	9	13	4
Drug Offenses	400	376	542
Gambling	6	3	5
DWI	356	370	488
Liquor Laws	760	609	696
Drunkenness	989	1,032	1,093
Disorderly	176	147	162
Total	**5,415**	**4,864**	**5,019**

Part I Task Force

The Part I Task Force was initiated on May 10, 2003 and was subsidized by a Federal Law Enforcement Block Grant (LEBG). The grant was administered by the Patrol Division One Commander and was comprised of four to seven officers and one Sergeant. The purpose of the Task Force was to prevent, disrupt and apprehend offenders who committed Part I offenses. Officers focused on areas throughout the city identified as hot spots for robberies, burglaries, aggravated assaults and grand larceny autos.

Through the vision of the Chief of Police and command staff, the Task Force operated in a two part approach. The Task Force was comprised of five officers to accomplish its original mission of apprehending serious offenders and two officers comprised a Warrant Detail. The Part One Task Force, acting on intelligence information provided by the Criminal Investigations Section and the Crime Analysis Unit, worked a flexible schedule to accomplish its goal. The Warrant Detail also had to be flexible in response to their inquires on wanted suspects. It's mission was to locate fugitives and execute outstanding warrants. The Warrant Detail also concentrated its efforts on arresting repeat offenders that were wanted on probation and parole violations. These officers partnered with the local Probation/Parole Office to establish an on-going Top 10 list of repeat offenders. Additionally, officers assigned to the Warrant Detail focused on new and existing warrants, focusing on the most serious offenders.
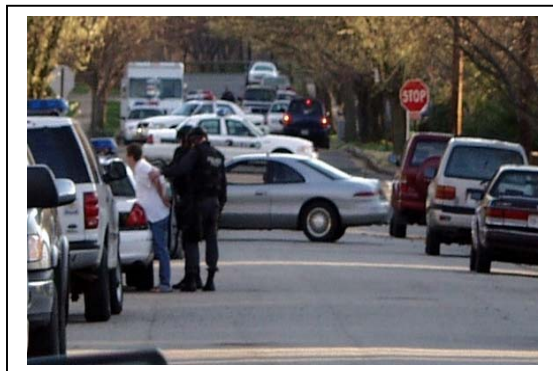
During the 112 days that the Task Force was operational, it was responsible for 24 physical arrests. The most notable arrests were for two burglary suspects who were suspected of committing numerous downtown commercial burglaries; the Quaker Hill burglar and the suspect in series of peeping tom offenses committed in the Parkfairfax community. The Task Force was also responsible for the apprehension of the armed robbery suspect at the Crown Gas Station in July.

The Task Force also committed 3,017 staff hours to surveillance operations. Task force officers conducted surveillance in different areas in the City that experienced crime series or long-term crime trends. Through intelligence provided by detectives in the Criminal Investigations Section and tactical analysis provided by the Crime Analysis Unit, task force officers apprehended the Quaker Hill burglar and the Parkfairfax peeping tom while the suspects were in the act of committing these offenses.

The Warrant Detail began work on May 6, 2003. For the period of May 6 through November 31, the Warrant Detail was responsible for 403 arrests. It also located 211 fugitives through various investigative means. The detail was instrumental in locating and arresting suspects for the Alexandria Police Department's Criminal Investigations Section, Vice/Narcotics Section and the Street Crimes Unit as well as for other law enforcement agencies. This type of coordination led to the arrest of a suspect in New Jersey who was wanted by the Alexandria Police Department for a robbery/felonious assault.

Community Oriented Policing

Community Support officers are truly that, working, and sometimes living, in neighborhoods to support existing police efforts and addressing the specific needs of their communities. Below is a list of officers assigned to either live and/or work in specific communities throughout the City.

King Street	(Current selection process to fill two positions)
Samuel Madden	Community Officer Barry McManus
Andrew Adkins	(Currently recruiting to fill one position)
Inner City	Community Officer Dara Small and Community Officer Walter Greene
James Bland	Residential Officer Gerald Ford and Community Officer Tony Gorham
Cameron Commons	Residential Officer Craig Melendez
Mount Jefferson	Community Officer Carl Wortham
Lynhaven	Community Officer Mike Booth and Community Officer Shawn Quigley
Arlandria	Residential Officer Chuck Seckler and Community Officer Carlos Rolon
Landmark Mall	Community Officer Walter Powell
Crestview Gardens	Residential Officer Jesse Meekins
Hampton Court	Community Officer Joe Green

Because these officers are a part of the community, they are able to assist other officers in unique ways. When a serious crime occurs, one of the first people patrol officers will contact is the community officer. Often, the community officer will be able to identify a suspect just from a description or by a method of operation. This knowledge of specific communities often leads to quick resolutions of cases and situations.

The Community Support Section provides a wealth of invaluable services throughout the City. Many of these services focus on youth programs and issues that affect young people who live in Alexandria. Officers developed a Homework Club at Patrick Henry Center that meets after school to help kids study. Community officers also coach two athletic clubs; Crime Stoppers Wrestling Club for boys and Crime Stoppers Soccer Club for girls, which they also developed and obtained funding for. Officer Carlos Rolon conducted gang presentations for teachers at TC Williams High School, youth groups, Stafford County Sheriff's Office, Parent Teacher Association meetings at George Washington Middle School as well as Francis Hammond and Mount Vernon Elementary schools. These training sessions were held both in English and Spanish.

In addition to the Community Support officers and Residential officers, there are currently 40 officers assigned to the Bicycle Patrol Unit which is overseen by the Community Support Section. Because of this, Bicycle officers are often asked to do bicycle safety presentations, bicycle rodeos, and school presentations.

The Community Support Section was awarded, through the COPS Universal Hiring Program, a grant this past June for the funding of eight officers and one Sergeant to focus on the broad area of homeland security with specific responsibilities for security during high-risk, high-profile events (such as terrorism-related trials, security for visiting dignitaries), provide a rapid response team for emergencies and major incidents, provide training and education for terrorism responsiveness, upgrading and annual fit-testing of the police department's weapons of mass destruction equipment, handling the service attempts of outstanding warrants, and special surveillance needs as they arise. These officers will also be available to supplement and assist Community Support officers with issues that need to be resolved in their communities.

Part I Crime

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AREAS				CITY		
Offense	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE
Homicide	0	1	N/A	2	4	100.0%
Rape	1	3	200.0%	20	26	30.0%
Robbery	33	38	15.2%	200	192	-4.0%
Aggravated Assault	49	55	12.2%	186	179	-3.8%
Burglary	65	64	-1.5%	486	497	2.3%
Larceny	654	614	-6.1%	4,220	3,754	-11.0%
Grand Larceny Auto	85	83	-2.4%	794	640	-19.4%
Total	887	858	-3.3%	5,908	5,292	-10.4%

Quality of Life Incidents

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AREAS				CITY		
Offense	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE
Vandalism	167	282	68.9%	2,314	2,029	-12.3%
Prostitution	2	0	-100.0%	13	4	-69.2%
Drug Offenses	105	152	44.8%	376	542	44.1%
Gambling	1	2	100.0%	3	5	66.7%
DWI	44	57	29.5%	370	488	31.9%
Liquor Laws	194	252	29.9%	609	696	14.3%
Drunkenness	332	369	11.1%	1,032	1,093	5.9%
Disorderly	42	47	11.9%	147	162	10.2%
Total	887	1,161	30.9%	4,864	5,019	3.2%

Traffic and Parking Enforcement

There were 2,188 total accidents in 2003, slightly up from 2,150 reported crashes in 2002. There was also a slight increase in alcohol related crashes: up to 123 in 2003 compared to 111 in 2002. The increase in accidents occurred despite an 33% increase in arrests for Driving While Intoxicated since 2001. DWI arrests totaled 390 in 2002 and 476 in 2003. Four special enforcement operations targeting DWI violators were conducted in 2003 and the department's patrols continued to place a high priority on DWI enforcement.

2003 Top Ten Accident Locations

LOCATION OF ACCIDENT	TOTAL
Duke St & Walker St	34
N Beauregard St & Seminary Rd	24
Jefferson Davis Hwy & Monroe Ave	22
4600 King St	16
Duke St & S Reynolds St	15
Pershing Av & Telegraph Rd	15
Edsall Rd & S Van Dorn St	13
Franklin St & Patrick St	13
Duke St & N Quaker La	12
Duke St & Taylor Run Pkwy	12
TOTAL	**176**

The Gridlock Reduction Program (GRIP), initiated in 2000, continued through 2003. Officers staff key intersections from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays to prevent the intersections from being blocked. The 10 target intersections are:

Henry & Prince	Gibbon & Alfred
Henry & Duke	Gibbon & Washington
Henry & King	King & Alfred
Henry & Cameron	King & Washington
Gibbon & Patrick	Duke & West Taylor Run

Incoming traffic complaints are routed to the Traffic Supervisor where they are evaluated and assigned for follow up using selective enforcement or voluntary compliance techniques. Selective enforcement involves the assignment of police to specific locations to address the traffic issue. Officers working these complaints are also tasked to consider the conditions that may be causing the complaint and to make recommendations for improvement beyond enforcement strategies. Whenever possible, direct feedback on measures taken is provided to the citizen making the complaint by the officer who worked the assignment or by the Traffic Unit Supervisor. Voluntary compliance measures concentrate primarily on speed control in residential areas. These measures include using the department's two Mobile Radar Speed Trailers and, occasionally, the City's mobile message boards, in conjunction with selective enforcement efforts. The trailers have been in use since 1998 and have proven effective in gaining compliance with speed regulations, particularly in residential areas.

The increased use of Traffic Calming measures, such as speed tables and similar strategies, has significantly affected selective and voluntary compliance strategies. Some of these measures have virtually eliminated the need for regular enforcement in neighborhoods where a high level of police presence had previously been maintained. The use of traffic calming devices permits the deployment of more police resources to locations where calming measures are not in place. In some cases, this strategy has accomplished greater compliance with speed regulations than enforcement is capable of.

Addressing traffic concerns in the future will continue to evolve as new technologies and strategies emerge. The police department's goal is to incorporate these measures, whenever and wherever possible, with traditional enforcement responses.

The Parking Enforcement Officers were part of a new program this summer that addressed unpaid parking tickets. Operation Boot Strap was a successful initiative that was implemented in July to target vehicles with outstanding parking tickets in Alexandria. Civilian Parking Enforcement Officers targeted people who owed the City hundreds of dollars in unpaid parking tickets. These offenders had their vehicles booted and were given 24 hours to pay the tickets before having their vehicles towed. Between July 1 and December 31, 616 vehicles were booted for multiple outstanding parking tickets, a 592% increase from 2002. The total fines generated through Operation Boot Strap were approximately $300,000.

Specialized Units

Although patrol officers are the most visible part of the police department, there are several other units that play integral roles in fighting, reducing and investigating crime throughout the City. These specialized units perform various duties from investigating domestic violence cases to analyzing fingerprints to maintaining the mobile data browsers that patrol officers rely upon. The invaluable work performed by the men and women in these units has aided in the steady reduction in crime over the last several years.

Domestic Violence Unit

During 2003, the Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit continued to use funding from a continuation grant from the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. The award was for $91,000 over a 24-month period.

The Domestic Violence Unit continued to participate in several programs and initiatives throughout the year. Members of the Domestic Violence Unit attended regional quarterly domestic violence meetings. These meetings were attended by members from approximately twenty area law enforcement agencies from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss and address domestic violence and stalking cases

that crossed state and local jurisdictional lines and to ensure victims safety. The Domestic Violence Unit also participated in a number of domestic violence programs at the national level. The unit continued to work with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the National Center on Full Faith and Credit, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Department of Justice, the VERA Institute of Justice, and the United States Attorney's Office.

The Domestic Violence Unit was contacted by jurisdictions throughout the country for assistance on establishing similar units that investigate domestic violence and stalking. The unit continued to conduct domestic violence training within the City, the State and many other locations across the nation. Training was provided to volunteers of the Domestic Violence Program, Police Communications Center, Citizens' Academy, new recruit officers, Alexandria Hospital, the Northern Virginia Police Academy and police roll calls.

In October, President Bush invited a member of the Domestic Violence Unit to a meeting in the White House with other domestic violence professionals from across the country to witness the first Presidential recognition of October as domestic violence awareness month.

Identification Section

Crime scene technicians and latent print examiners can make all the difference in getting a suspect off the streets. Tasked with recovering, documenting, preserving and examining evidence, identification technicians dust for fingerprints, photograph crime scenes and collect physical evidence in an effort to identify a suspect. When fingerprints are recovered, latent print examiners try to match them to records of known subjects. Making the right match can give detectives a name and face to focus on in their investigations.

In 2003, identification technicians responded to more than 2,300 calls and recovered fingerprints in 66% of the cases. Latent print examiners made 124 fingerprint matches of criminal suspects and identified an additional 184 prints of witnesses and victims whose fingerprints needed to be eliminated. Many suspect matches (111) were made from NOVARIS, a regional database of fingerprint records.

Evidence recovered can also be submitted for DNA testing, and in 2003, a serial burglar was identified after a DNA match. The 37-year-old Alexandria man was arrested for breaking into an Old Town restaurant after DNA left at the crime scene led to his identification. Detectives closed seven burglaries with his arrest.

In the first case of its kind in Virginia, an identification technician recovered an ear print left behind by a residential burglar. A quiet neighborhood had been plagued by daytime break-ins and soon a teenaged suspect was caught in the act. An ink print of his ear was taken and closely examined. It matched the ear print recovered from the other crime scene. With this arrest, detectives were able to close seven residential burglaries and the series of break-ins was halted.

School Resource Unit

When elementary students went back to school last fall, they had at least one new face to greet them – an Alexandria police officer assigned to their schools. The School Resource Unit now serves all the Alexandria City Public Schools, with a full-time School Resource Officer (SRO) in each of the middle and high schools and a new roving SRO who spends time at all the elementary schools. Since the first SRO was assigned to George Washington Middle School in 1997, the unit has grown to six officers, due in large part to federal grants the Department pursued and received. These officers and their sergeant serve the special needs of the school community, working closely with faculty and staff to ensure the safety of students and the adults who educate them.

School Resource Unit Supervisor	Sergeant Juan Torres	703.838.4520
T.C. Williams High School	Officer Willie McMeans	703.824.6863
Minnie Howard School	Officer Tony Sydnor	703.824.6750
George Washington Middle School	Officer Jill Lingle	703.706.4500
Francis Hammond Middle School	Officer Tracey Leake	703.461.4100
Elementary Schools	Officer Michael May	703.706.4460

SROs investigate a wide range of activity and work to prevent violence. Students will alert SROs to potential problems, including possible gang activity. From locating a runaway to handling a fight in the hallway to taking a report of a stolen purse to investigating the possibility of abuse at a student's home, no day is ever routine for an SRO.

To encourage positive relationships and development, the SROs involve their students in special opportunities. "Kids Caught...Doing Something Right!" recognizes just that. When an SRO sees a student doing a good deed, like holding open a door for someone with a disability or sharing their lunch money with a classmate who forgot theirs, the SRO can reward the student with a gift certificate. Students quickly see that the SROs notice the good things they are doing.

During the school year and in summer, SROs work with CYCLE, the Commonwealth Youth Conference for Leadership Effectiveness, a unique opportunity for rising 10th graders organized by the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police. Ninth graders are encouraged to apply to the week long conference held each summer at Virginia Tech. A statewide panel, including an Alexandria School Resource Officer, reviews all the applications and selects the best candidates. Since CYCLE began two years ago,

four Alexandria City Public School students completed the program and brought their new leadership skills back to school with them.

Criminal Investigations Section

Detectives assigned to the Criminal Investigations Section handle felony investigations that range from gang violence to auto theft to sexual abuse. When detectives identify a trend or pattern of crime, they must consider that a single suspect may be responsible for committing a number of offenses.

Last year, more than a dozen businesses in Old Town were victimized by a burglar who forced open doors or windows and then stole cash from the register or office. In one case, detectives recovered video tape from a security camera that showed the suspect breaking in and stealing money. After the video was made public in an effort to identify the burglar, the break-ins stopped. A few months later they briefly resumed, but the suspect was captured as he attempted to burglarize a bakery. With his arrest, the Old Town burglaries were halted and the rate of burglaries subsided.

Another criminal targeted art galleries and antique shops. Though sporadic, the activity was noticeable because of the types of items being stolen – in this case, works of art. The art thief was also captured on tape and the detective was able to learn her identity and whereabouts. With her arrest, seven cases were closed in Alexandria and other police departments in the region are also considering her a suspect in similar cases.

As criminals find new opportunities to commit crimes, detectives must expand their skills and knowledge. White-collar crimes, including identity theft, credit card fraud and embezzlement, present a special challenge due to technology and the availability of sensitive data. Criminals can print counterfeit checks of such high quality that bank tellers would not question their authenticity. Others obtain a victim's name and social security number and begin to open credit accounts in the name of an unsuspecting consumer.

According to the Federal Trade Commission, Alexandria leads the state in both fraud and identity theft cases, with 518 fraud complaints and 366 victims of identity theft. In 2003, detectives were assigned 410 white collar cases and closed 79% of them, including 110 cases closed by arrest and 213 closed by other means. This is an increase in the 2002 closure rate of 68%, when 106 of 457 cases were closed by arrest and 204 were closed by other means.

Crime Analysis Unit

The Alexandria Police Department's Crime Analysis Unit is comprised of a Supervisory Crime Analyst and a Systems Analyst. These two individuals work together to produce weekly and monthly crime reports, maps and crime bulletins for commanders, detectives and patrol officers regarding crime and calls for service. The Crime Analysis Unit performs tactical crime analysis

on current crime series as well as long-term strategic analysis of crime and calls for service for different sections of the City.

The Crime Analysis Unit acquired the Automated Tactical Analysis of Crime (ATAC) software in 2003 to aid in the detection of crime series and patterns throughout the City. This software, used in tandem with geographic information systems and crime mapping software, expanded the unit's tactical capabilities and helped them to create more analytical crime series bulletins.

Tactical crime and calls for service analysis is used not only by commanders for deployment decisions, but by patrol officers on the street and detectives as well. Crime bulletins are posted to the Mobile Data Browsers (MDB) so officers can access the information regarding crime series while on the street. The Criminal Investigations Section, Community Support Section and Crime Prevention Unit use the analytical products created by the Crime Analysis Unit as well in their daily work.

Special Operations Team

In a situation such as a terrorist attack or a natural disaster, the Special Operations Team (SOT) is deployed to perform a number of public safety functions. SOT is an ancillary unit, comprised of officers from all three Bureaus within the Police Department. Throughout the year, SOT participates in various forms of training and exercises with other city agencies such as the Alexandria Fire Department. SOT officers are equipped with specialized gear and training for use during any type of natural disaster, weapons of mass destruction attack or other type of terrorism-related incident. SOT officers are also used during situations such as barricades and hostage situations.

Special Operations Team members participated in several extensive training exercises throughout 2003. On February 8, SOT participated in a multi-jurisdictional response to an exercise at the Federal Courthouse. The exercise consisted of three events: a high profile trial at the Federal Courthouse, a tractor-trailer rammed into a barricade on Jamieson Avenue, and an overturned trailer causing hazardous material incident due to the release of the trailer's contents. Then, a hazardous material was released outside the courthouse.

In addition, an explosive laden vehicle was discovered at the American Truckers Association parking lot. Several city departments and federal agencies participated in this exercise testing the coordination and communication between multiple agencies. On October 23, SOT participated in a smaller scenario at the George Washington Masonic Memorial involving a mock hostage situation on a DASH bus. In the second mock scenario involving the DASH bus, the new armored vehicle and robot were used. This exercise also gave the Special Operations Team an opportunity to test the new armored vehicle and robot.

During 2003, SOT was used to staff eight special events – three visits by President George Bush, one visit by Vice President Dick Cheney, a town hall meeting, the City Council installation and the Lyman Faris hearing. The United States' invasion into Iraq also prompted the Special Operations Team's deployment for a short period of time.

Tactical Computers Section

The Tactical Computer Section (TCS) administers approximately 300 mobile computers that are used by officers each day for mobile communications, report writing, and instant information updates. A sergeant and an officer are assigned to this unit to install and configure the hardware and software, troubleshoot daily problems, and research emerging technology. This unit was created in 1999 as a result of the institutionalization of mobile data computing in the Alexandria Police Department. Since its inception, the Tactical Computer Section's staff has provided new technologies related to mobile computing. Various technologies, such as name and incident searches (mobile PRISM), voice software and a local warrant page, were implemented by the Tactical Computers Section in the last two years.

This unit has developed an expertise in mobile computing that has put the Alexandria Police Department at the forefront of this kind of technology. The Tactical Computer Section's staff is known nationwide for their expertise and knowledge in law enforcement technology. They often are called upon to give demonstrations to other agencies interested in replicating the mobile computing successes of the Alexandria Police Department.

Communications

In 2003, the Communications Section underwent several changes and upgrades in order to provide better service to citizens who called for police assistance. At the end of 2002, the police department purchased several plasma monitors to display calls for service in the Communications Center. These large monitors allow dispatchers and call takers to see where each call is located on a map of the City. These plasma monitors will soon show where all police patrol vehicles are located within the City. In 2003, police personnel worked on acquiring and implementing Automated Vehicle Locator (AVL). This technology will help dispatchers decide which units to send on calls for service depending on their location at the time of the call.

The Alexandria Police Department also became one of the first wireless Phase 2 compliant police departments in the United States. The police department is now able to provide 100-meter accuracy 67 percent of the time and 300-meter accuracy 95 percent of the time for all wireless calls received by the police department for police service.

The Alexandria Police Department is the only Phase 2 complaint department in the Washington Metropolitan Region that uses automated mapping technology. This goal was achieved through coordination with the police department's computer aided dispatch and mapping vendors as well as the wireless phone providers that are currently Phase 2 compliant. On June 30, 2003 Chairman Powell from the United States Federal Communication Commission (FCC) visited the Public Safety Answering Point at Police Headquarters to view this technology first hand.

Office of Intelligence and Internal Security

In response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, Chief Samarra created the Office of Intelligence and Internal Security (OIIS) to perform intelligence analysis and interagency liaison functions related to terrorism. This office investigates possible terrorism-related cases, and it is also evaluates information on different types of security and public safety issues as they relate to terrorism. OIIS is also involved in security issues that affect police personnel and the public safety center.

The Office for Intelligence and Internal Security is comprised of a Captain, Lieutenant and one detective. The three members of OIIS ensure that critical information is properly evaluated, disseminated and acted upon. As patrol officers handle routine calls for service, they sometimes encounter information that may have significance on a national level. Officers share this information with OIIS who then decides if this information should be shared with the appropriate federal agency. The office also acts as a filter between the federal government and the police department, receiving regular briefing and evaluating information of value to the local officers.

Citizens' Academy

The Alexandria Police Department's Citizens' Police Academy is designed to educate the community about police functions, policies and procedures. Some topics covered in the academy are search and seizure procedure, criminal investigations, hostage negotiation, K-9 and tactical operations. Citizens who attend the academy are able to ride along with a police officer, shadow an emergency communication technician in the Communications Center and participate in a firearms simulation. The goal of the Citizens' Police Academy is to create ambassadors for the Police Department within the community, enhancing communication and understanding between the neighborhoods and police. Since its first session in the fall of 1995, 288 citizens have graduated from the program, expanding their knowledge of the Department's mission, values, standards and procedures. In 2003, two Citizens' Police Academy classes completed the 10-week academy, graduating a total of 22 citizens.

The Youth Citizens' Police Academy was created in 1998, a one-week academy course specifically designed for young adult Alexandrians, but with the same goals as the original Academy. This summer, 10 young adults graduated from the Youth Citizens' Academy. The Youth Academy has graduated 91 students and continues to strengthen our partnership with the youth of Alexandria.

Awards

Throughout 2003, several units within the Alexandria Police Department were recognized for their outstanding contribution to the law enforcement field as well as to the residents of the City of Alexandria. These awards recognized excellence in mobile computing, narcotics investigation and weapons of mass destruction training.

Virginia Municipal League Award

In October 2003, the Tactical Computer System was awarded the Virginia Municipal League Award for excellence in public safety communication. Alexandria competed against other cities and counties from across the state with a population of more than 90,000. Judges characterized the system "a model of high performance that makes good use of tax dollars while providing enhanced services to the community". This award recognized the continued advancements in mobile computing and operational readiness.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) Awards

Each year the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) recognizes units throughout the area who have made a contribution to the public safety field. In 2003, COG recognized the Alexandria Police Department with three awards for narcotics investigation and suppression as well as public safety training.

COG Virginia Narcotics Investigator of the Year and the Metropolitan Area Narcotics Investigator of the Year
In April 2003, Detective Tom Kennedy was recognized for his five-year investigation into a large cocaine distribution operation. More than 50 people were arrested on federal charges and detectives seized $3,000,000 in cash and property and more than $30,000,000 worth of cocaine.

COG Outstanding Narcotics Investigation by a Tactical Unit
The Street Crimes Unit was recognized for their efforts in suppressing nuisance and drug-related crimes. In the previous year they had made 622 arrests, seized more than $20,000 worth of narcotics, and nearly $48,000 in cash and property.

COG Trainer of the Year
Sergeant Joe Watson was honored for his training on Weapons of Mass Destruction, which he provided to fellow public safety staff, business leaders, and citizen groups.

Technology Update

PRISM Upgrade

The Police Reporting and Investigative Search Modules (PRISM) is an application interface with the Alexandria Police Department's Records Management System (CRIMES) and Computer Aided Dispatch (CADV). In 2003, the PRISM application was upgraded by in house staff to fit the Incident Based Reporting (IBR) standard set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Officers can now find each offense associated with an incident and retrieve more detailed information regarding each of the offenses. Names and vehicle information associated with a case is now linked in PRISM to each case in the Records Management System. These additions allow officers to retrieve pertinent case information in a few keystrokes.

Alexandria Police On-Line Crime Data Search

The department continues to update the On-Line Crime Data Search function data on its website (www.ci.alexandria.va.us/police/crime_reports). It was a goal of the department to provide access to this information through a dynamic, flexible web interface that allows users to choose from a variety of search criteria including date, location, incident type, and status. Searches can be narrowed or extended by date, from January 1, 2002 through current. Locations searched range from Citywide to an entire street or to a single block.

Telephone Emergency Notification System

The police department purchased the Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS) this past year. It allows the police department to notify or contact City employees in the event of an emergency. It also gives the department the capability of contacting the citizens of Alexandria in the event of an emergency in their neighborhood. This system is still being tested by the police department and will be fully functional by the end of 2004.

Remotec Mini-Andros II Robot

Using federal Homeland Security Grant funds, the Police Department purchased a Remotec Mini-Andros II robot. Four officers traveled to Oakridge, Tennessee to receive in depth training and delivery of the robot, controller, and all accessories. The primary mission of the robot is supporting officers during tactical situations such as terrorist incidents or hostage barricades. It can be controlled remotely, and has cameras that send valuable information back to the control center. The robot can travel over all types of terrain, including stairs. It has a gripper arm that can grasp objects, carry items, turn doorknobs, and perform other tasks. The robot was first used operationally during a barricade incident in September 2003. Sending the robot into dangerous situations provides greater intelligence and information gathering while reducing the risk to officers and residents.

AGILE

The Alexandria Police Department has been in partnership with the National Institute of Justice - AGILE Program since 1999. The mission of the AGILE Program (Advance Generation of Interoperability for Law Enforcement) is to assist State and local law enforcement agencies to effectively and efficiently communicate with one another across agency and jurisdictional boundaries. It is dedicated to studying interoperability options and making valuable information available to law enforcement, firefighters, and emergency technicians in different jurisdictions across the country. AGILE is helping bridge the gap in emergency communications by identifying, adopting, and developing interoperability solutions that include open architecture standards for voice, data, image, and video communication systems.

The Alexandria Police Department was the first in the metropolitan area to install a radio system capable of achieving full radio interoperability with up to 18 public safety agencies around the region in each of the disciplines: EMS, fire and police. This radio system has become known as the Metropolitan Interoperability Radio System (MIRS) and it is a collaborative effort with the Council of Governments (COG). Five additional and similar sites are being sponsored by AGILE around the Metropolitan area to provide complete coverage for redundancy purposes. Those sites will be located in the Arlington County Emergency Communications Center, DC Public Safety Communications Center, Maryland State Police (Rockville and College Park barracks) and the Prince William County Emergency Communications Center.

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

Intelligence & Internal Security

Fiscal/Fleet Management

Agile Project

FIELD OPERATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INVESTIGATIONS

Patrol Division 1

Patrol Division 2

Patrol Division 3

Special Operations

City Council

Court Liaison

Field Training

Facilities & Security Management

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE

Support Services

INFORMATION SERVICES

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

PROPERTY & EVIDENCE

PLANNING, ACCREDITATION & DIRECTIVES

Technology Services

CRIME ANALYSIS

TACTICAL COMPUTERS

SYSTEM OPERATIONS

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio Manager

Investigations

IDENTIFICATION

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes Against Property

General Assignment

Internal Investigations

Public Information

Volunteers

VICE/NARCOTICS

Vice / Intelligence

Drug Task Force

Narcotics

Street Crimes

PUBLIC SERVICES

Crime Prevention

School Resource Officers

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Community Oriented Policing Residential

Domestic Violence

TRAFFIC

Motors

Hack Office

Parking & Tag Enforcement

School Crossing Guards

Crash Reconstruction

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

K-9

Animal

Special

Honor Guard

Special Operations Team

ICS Resource

Hostage Negotiation

Civil Disturbanc

BUREA

Division

SECTIO

Unit

Ancillary

ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT
8-20-2003

Attachment 1

City of Alexandria Census Tract Boundaries
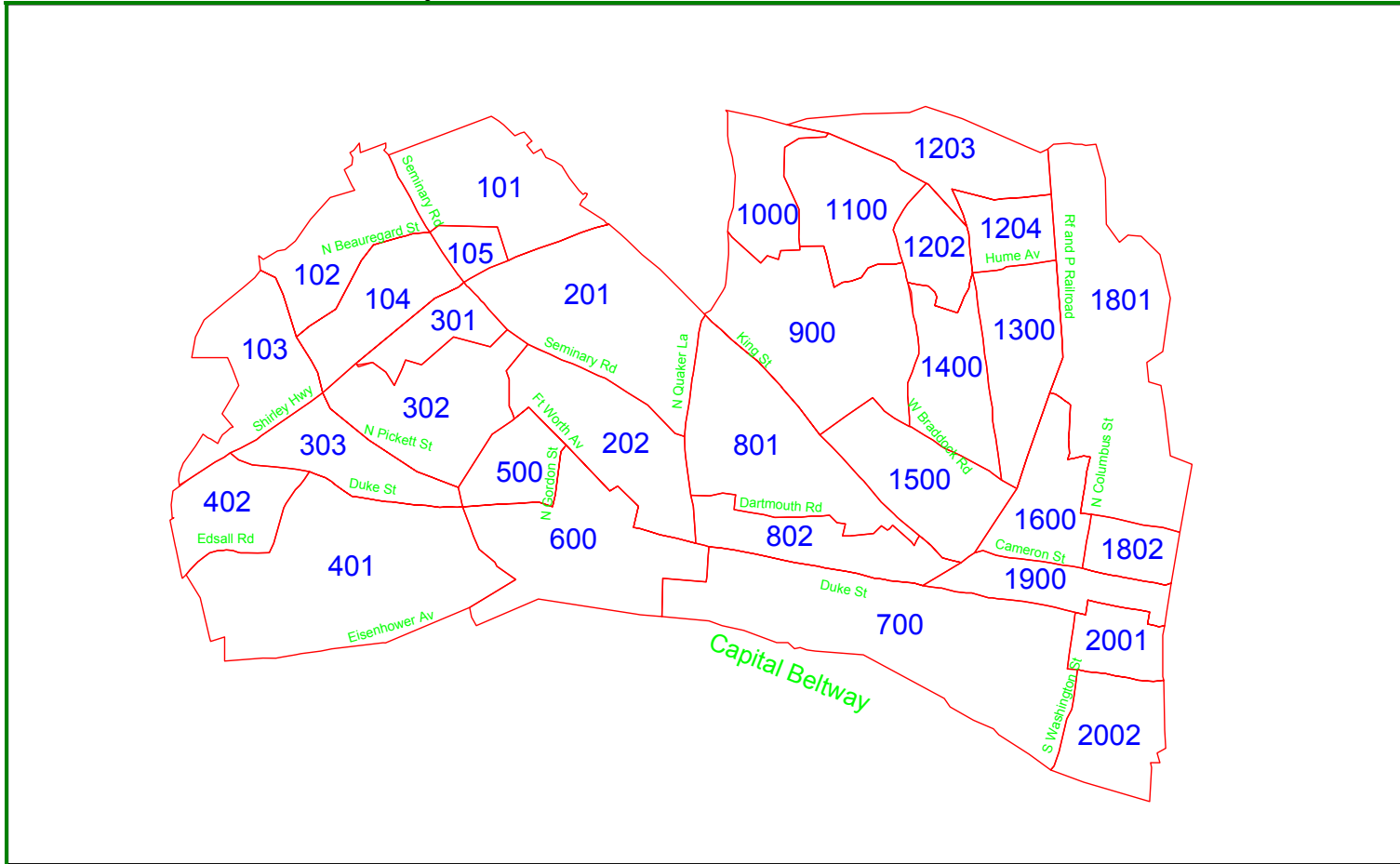
Subcensus Tract Map
Alexandria, Virginia

Subset on next page

0.7   0   0.7   1.4   2.1 Miles

Attachment 3
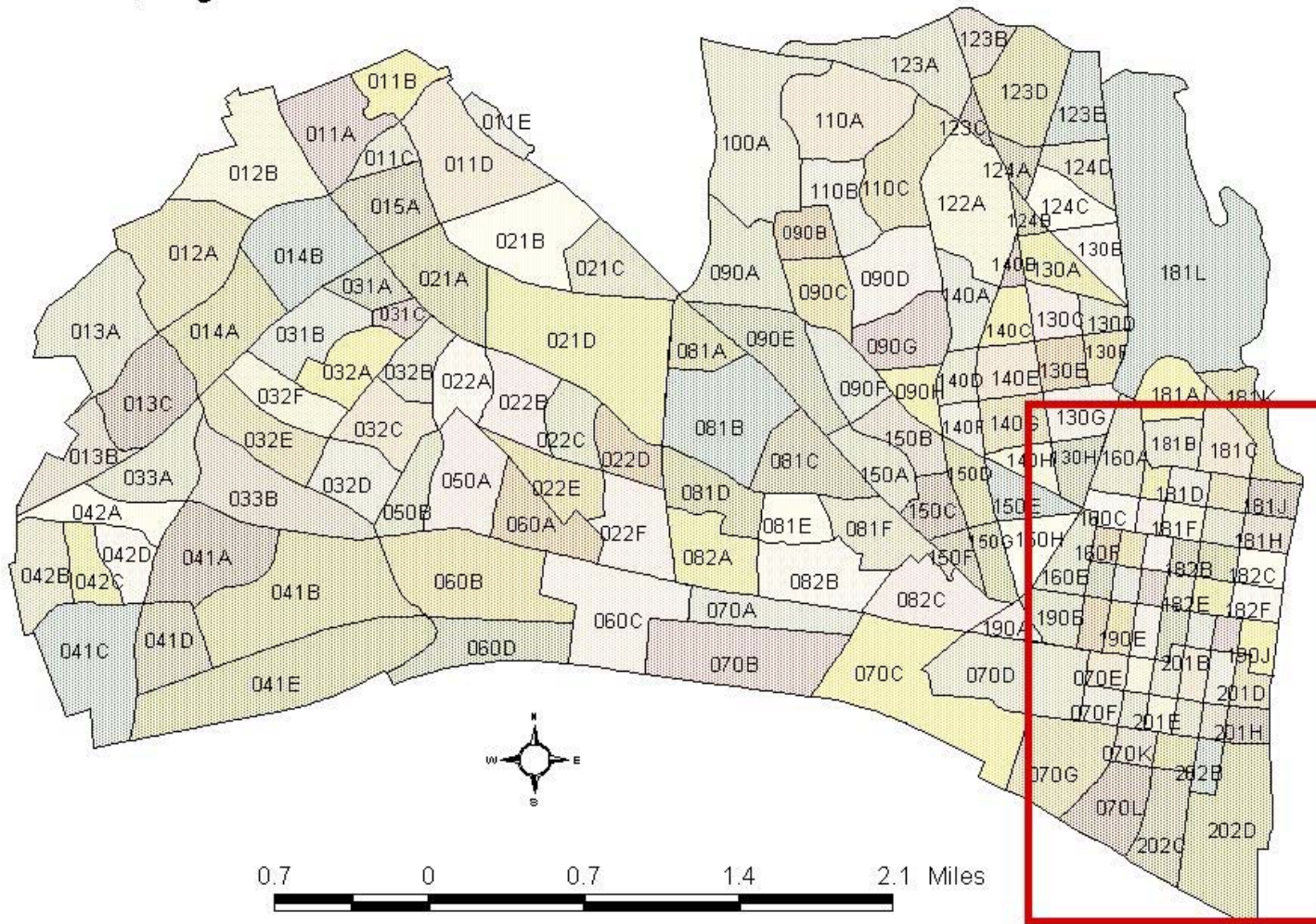
Subcensus Tracts
City of Alexandria Subset (Downtown)
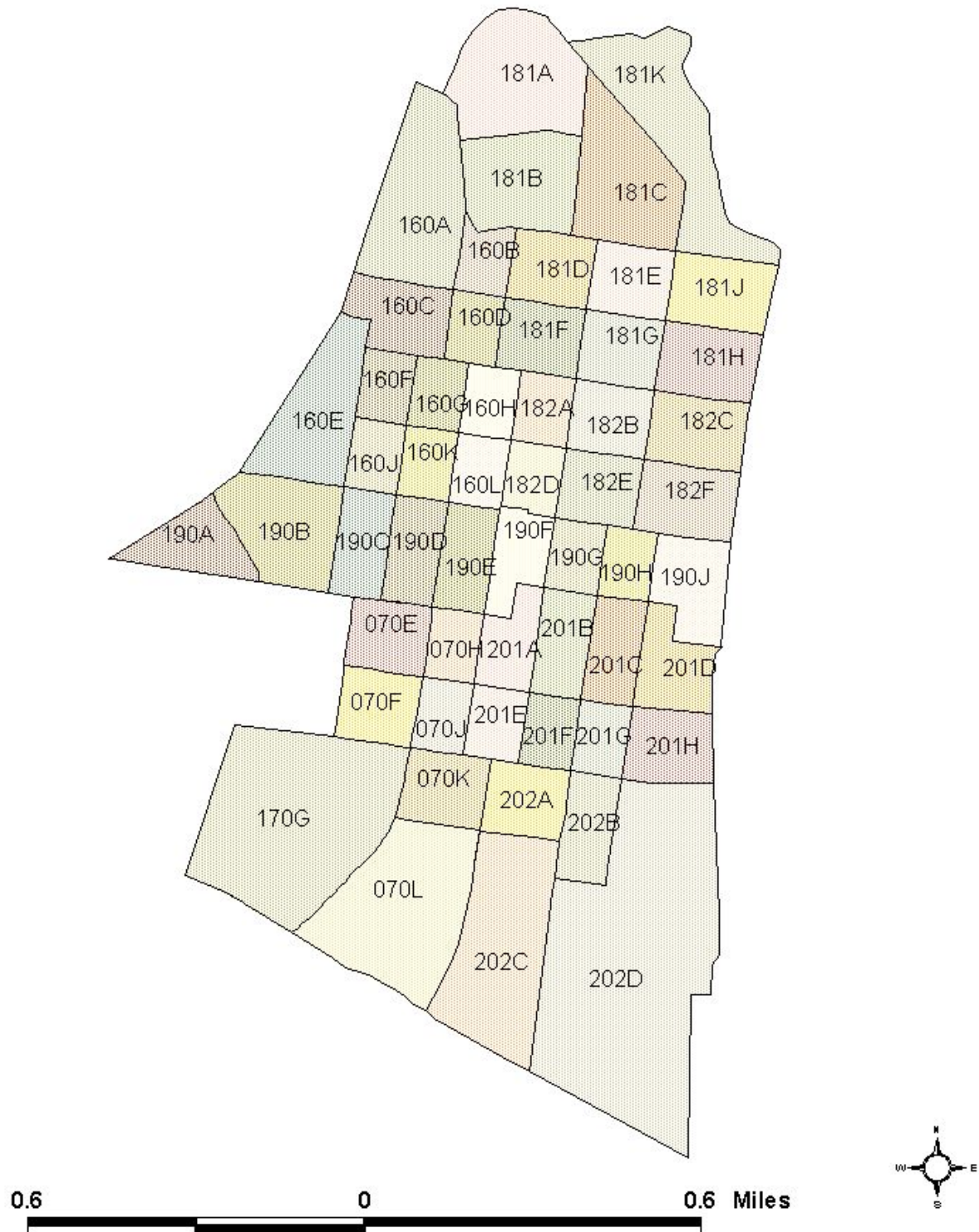
Alexandria Police Department Arrests 2002 – 2003

ARRESTS	ADULT			JUVENILE			TOTAL		
	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE
HOMICIDE INTENTIONAL	2	1	-50.00%	0	3	N/A	2	4	100.00%
SEX OFFENSE RAPE FORCIBLE	7	9	28.57%	0	0	N/A	7	9	28.57%
ROBBERY	42	49	16.67%	13	12	-7.69%	55	61	10.91%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	75	113	50.67%	14	18	28.57%	89	131	47.19%
BURGLARY	49	61	24.49%	21	15	-28.57%	70	76	8.57%
LARCENY (THEFT)	498	461	-7.43%	105	88	-16.19%	603	549	-8.96%
GLA*	37	38	2.70%	12	2	-83.33%	49	40	-18.37%
OTHER ASSAULT	539	539	0.00%	84	86	2.38%	623	625	0.32%
ARSON	8	0	-100.00%	2	4	100.00%	10	4	-60.00%
FORGERY & COUNTERFEIT	38	43	13.16%	1	2	100.00%	39	45	15.38%
FRAUD	75	81	8.00%	2	1	-50.00%	77	82	6.49%
EMBEZZLEMENT	42	57	35.71%	7	2	-71.43%	49	59	20.41%
STOLEN PROPERTY	13	9	-30.77%	1	0	-100.00%	14	9	-35.71%
VANDALISM	60	73	21.67%	9	28	211.11%	69	101	46.38%
WEAPONS	32	28	-12.50%	17	12	-29.41%	49	40	-18.37%
PROSTITUTION	15	4	-73.33%	1	0	-100.00%	16	4	-75.00%
SEX OFFENSE OTHER	15	8	-46.67%	5	1	-80.00%	20	9	-55.00%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATION	343	419	22.16%	42	37	-11.90%	385	456	18.44%
GAMBLING	2	36	1700.00%	0	2	N/A	2	38	1800.00%
D.W.I.	389	475	22.11%	1	1	0.00%	390	476	22.05%
LIQUOR LAWS	722	795	10.11%	61	55	-9.84%	783	850	8.56%
DRUNKENNESS	1,127	1,138	0.98%	3	3	0.00%	1,130	1,141	0.97%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	139	143	2.88%	12	15	25.00%	151	158	4.64%
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	1,175	1,121	-4.60%	127	96	-24.41%	1,302	1,217	-6.53%
TOTAL	5,444	5,701	4.72%	540	483	-10.56%	5,984	6,184	3.34%

* Grand Larceny Auto

Note: Arrest statistics from the 2002 Annual Report were updated in 2003 due to a reporting change.

Attachment 5

Alexandria Police Department
2003 Part I Crime by Census Tract

Census	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	GLA*	Total
1.01	0	1	3	6	16	140	44	210
1.02	0	1	2	4	22	102	25	156
1.03	0	3	5	9	30	173	44	264
1.04	0	1	3	2	12	85	21	124
1.05	0	0	3	2	5	48	7	65
2.01	0	0	11	3	9	126	15	164
2.02	0	0	0	3	1	33	3	40
3.01	0	0	2	3	8	75	25	113
3.02	0	0	1	0	6	31	14	52
3.03	0	4	10	9	5	288	24	340
4.01	0	3	13	17	43	364	62	502
4.02	0	0	7	7	39	146	40	240
5.00	0	0	4	4	7	80	17	112
6.00	1	4	3	4	10	73	15	110
7.00	0	0	4	9	15	205	29	262
8.01	0	0	2	4	17	56	8	87
8.02	0	0	8	3	11	92	5	119
9.00	0	0	1	0	12	72	7	92
10.00	0	0	0	0	8	34	13	55
11.00	0	0	1	1	6	37	4	49
12.02	1	0	1	3	8	41	10	64
12.03	0	4	24	48	22	220	57	375
12.04	0	0	10	10	19	81	30	150
13.00	0	1	6	4	9	77	5	102
14.00	1	0	4	1	13	60	8	86
15.00	0	0	2	0	13	34	5	54
16.00	0	0	11	14	23	142	29	219
18.01	0	1	17	13	27	387	32	477
18.02	0	1	4	5	18	78	9	115
19.00	1	2	9	4	38	258	8	320
20.01	0	0	5	0	15	75	12	107
20.02	0	0	3	0	10	41	13	67
TOTAL	4	26	179	192	497	3,754	640	5,292

*Grand Larceny Auto

Attachment 6

Alexandria Police Department
Part I Crime 2002 to 2003

|		2002	2003	% Change
Violent Crimes	Homicide	2	4	100.0%
	Rape	20	26	30.0%
	Robbery	200	179	-10.5%
	Aggravated Assault	186	192	3.2%
Property Crimes	Burglary	486	497	2.3%
	Auto Theft	794	640	-19.4%
	Larceny	4,220	3,754	-11.0%
	Total	**5,908**	**5,292**	**-10.4%**
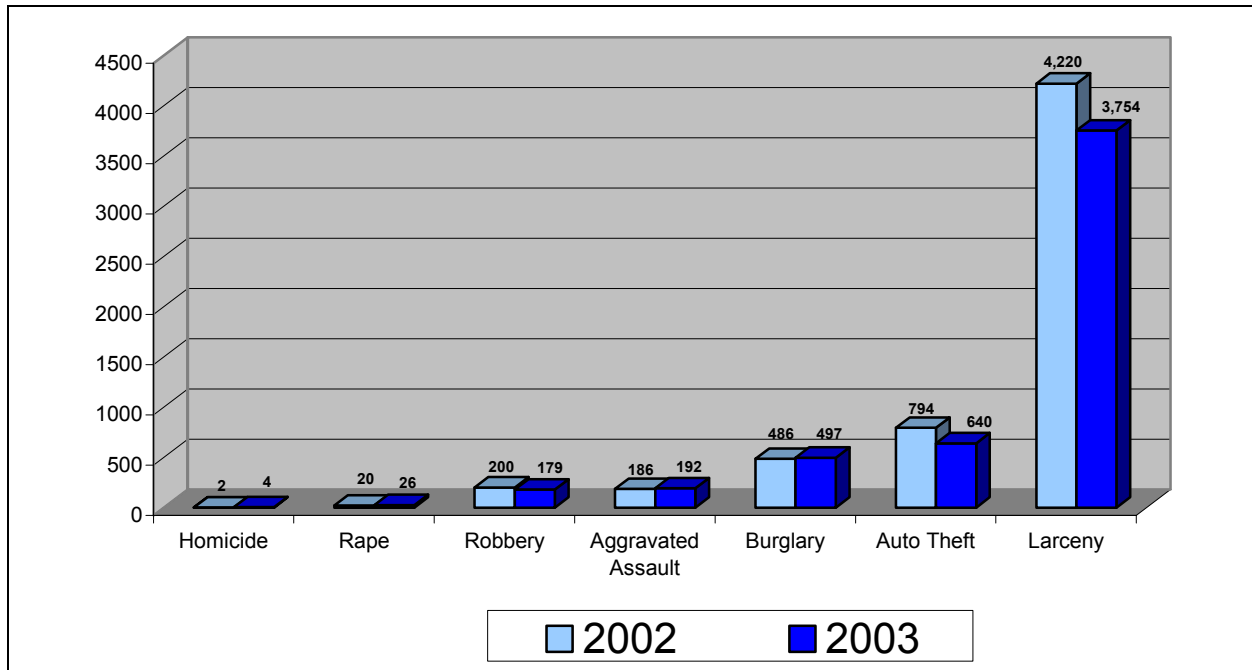
The Alexandria Police Department is reporting a decrease in serious crime for 2003, down 10.4% from 2002. Auto thefts and larcenies experienced the largest decline in 2003, collectively decreasing 12.4% from 2002. With a growing population and expanding retail industry, the opportunity for crime also increases. The per capita crime rate (or crimes per 1,000 residents) for 2003 was 39, compared to 44 in 2002 and 44 in 2001. Violent crime went down 1.7% in 2003, and property crime also decreased 11.1% as well.
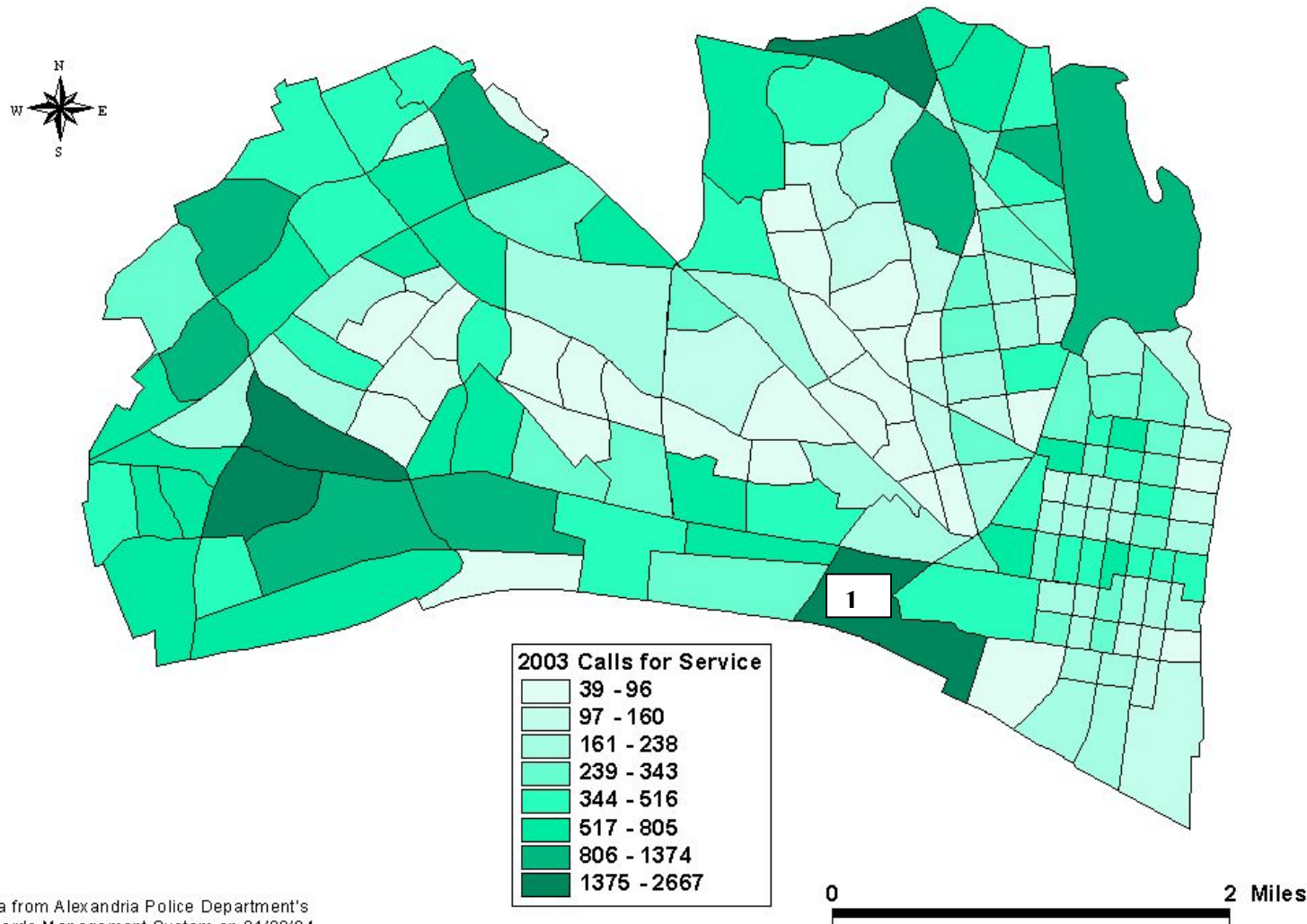
CALLS FOR SERVICE BY CALL TYPE   2002 – 2003

Type of Call	2002	2003	Change
Abandoned Auto	994	988	-0.60%
Accident	6,821	6,567	-3.72%
Alarm	8,515	8,489	-0.31%
Ambulance/Fire	979	999	2.04%
Animal Case	3,221	2,527	-21.55%
Assault	807	738	-8.55%
Auto Theft	1,272	1,057	-16.90%
Auto Theft Recovery	341	273	-19.94%
Bomb Threat	20	17	-15.00%
Burglary	899	846	-5.90%
Citizen Assist	2,020	2,088	3.37%
Disorderly	5,719	5,224	-8.66%
Domestic Trouble	3,193	3,048	-4.54%
Drugs	868	796	-8.29%
Drunk	1,786	1,971	10.36%
E911 Hang-up Calls	3,361	3,176	-5.50%
Escort	85	85	0.00%
Fight	741	716	-3.37%
Homicide	0	0	N/A
Larceny	5,001	4,583	-8.36%
Locked in Auto	81	85	4.94%
Loud Party / Radio	206	237	15.05%
Missing Person	464	455	-1.94%
Noise Complaint	2,997	2,947	-1.67%
Other	3,772	3,848	2.01%
Parking	5,111	4,440	-13.13%
Phone Calls	557	550	-1.26%
Property Lost / Found	951	912	-4.10%
Prowler	36	43	19.44%
Public Service	980	957	-2.35%
Robbery	225	214	-4.89%
Sex Offense	221	197	-10.86%
Suspicious Event	4,958	3,732	-24.73%
Traffic Hazard	630	830	31.75%
Traffic Problem	1,440	1,440	0.00%
Trespass	779	695	-10.78%
Trouble Unknown	1,878	1,722	-8.31%
Vandalism	1,876	1,598	-14.82%
Weapon	358	320	-10.61%
Totals	74,163	69,410	-6.41%

Part I Crime 1984 - 2003
Comparison of UCR and IBR Data
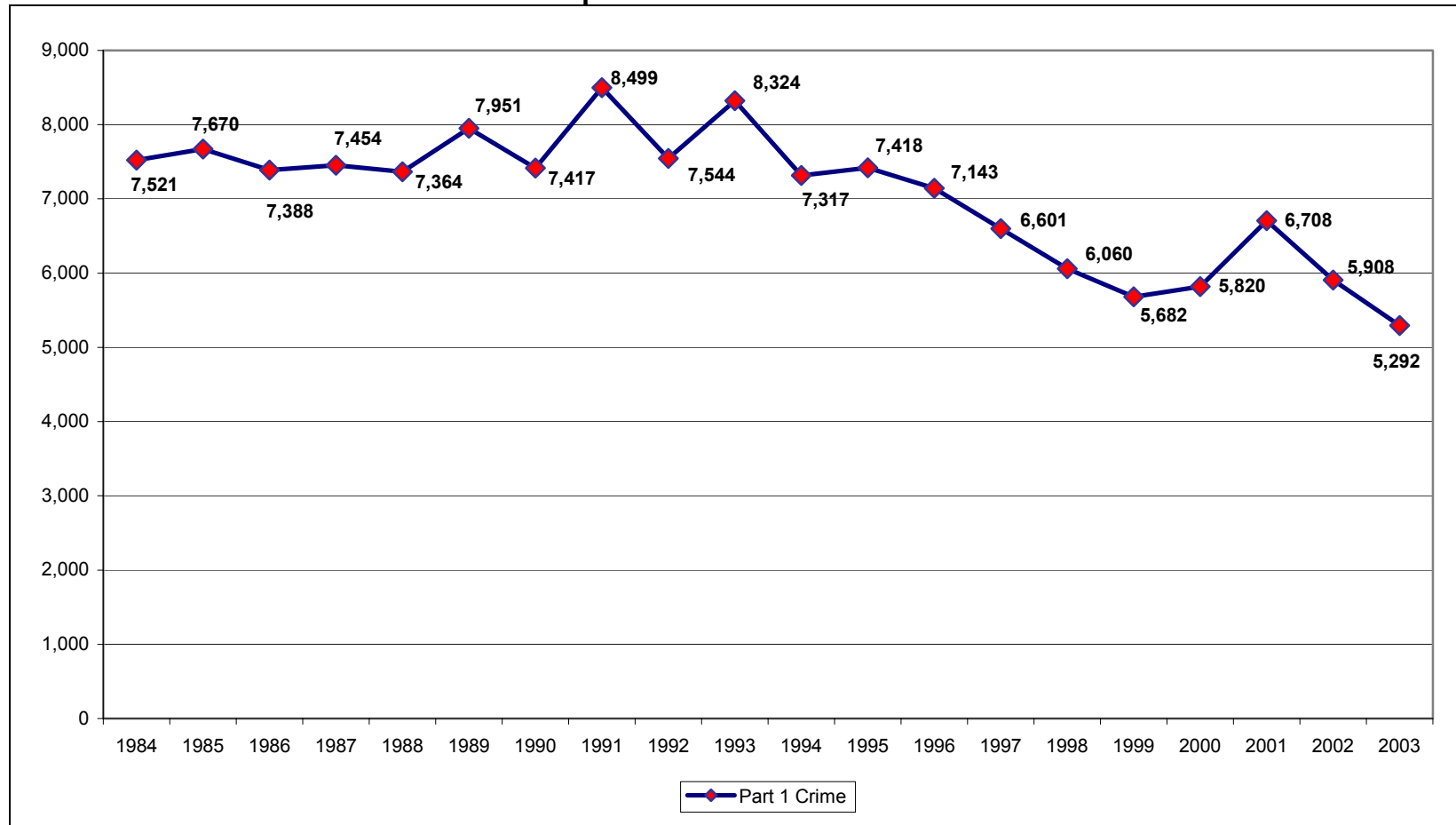
Historically, police departments compare crime trends for the current year to prior year. This is an effective way to focus attention on our goals of reducing crime. However, from time to time it is important to look at the crime trend over a longer period of time. Although crime has fluctuated over the years, there has been a distinct downward trend. More significantly, as this graph illustrates, Part I Crime has declined 30% since 1984. It is noteworthy that during the same period the population in the City increased by approximately 25%.
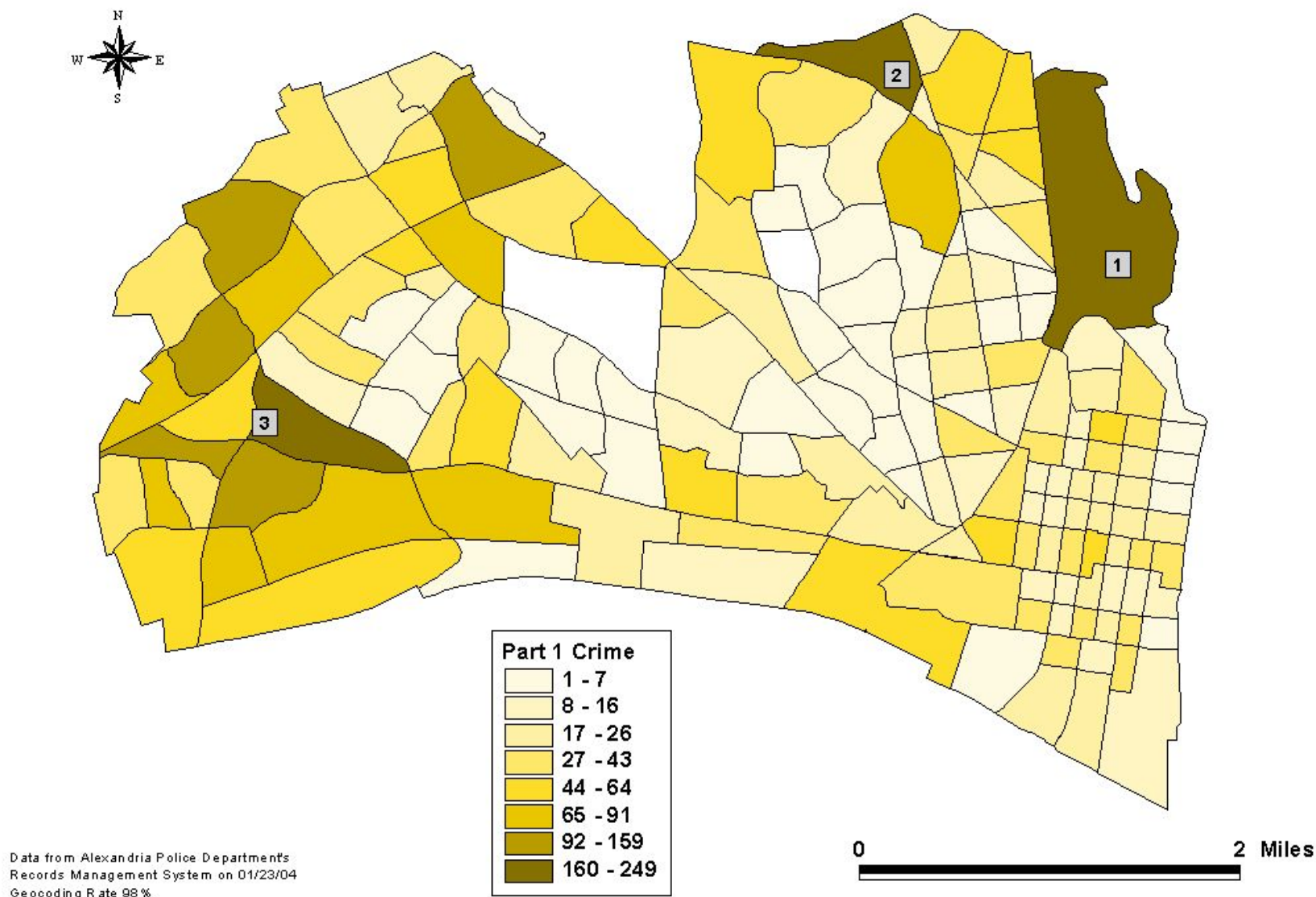
2003 Calls for Police Service by Subcensus Tracts

2003 Calls for Service
- 39 - 96
- 97 - 160
- 161 - 238
- 239 - 343
- 344 - 516
- 517 - 805
- 806 - 1374
- 1375 - 2667

0   2 Miles

Data from Alexandria Police Department's
Records Management System on 01/09/04
96% Geocoding Rate

Subcensus tracts are defined by the United States Census Bureau and are determined by population and landmass. This map illustrates how many calls for service occurred within each subcensus tract in 2003. The color assigned to each subcensus tract represents the range of calls for service for that area. These calls for service were geocoded to the street centerline file. **Footnote 1:** This subcensus tract contains the Police Department as well as the Sheriff's Office.

Attachment 10

2003 Part 1 Crime by Subcensus Tract

Part 1 Crime
- 1 - 7
- 8 - 16
- 17 - 26
- 27 - 43
- 44 - 64
- 65 - 91
- 92 - 159
- 160 - 249

Data from Alexandria Police Department's
Records Management System on 01/23/04
Geocoding Rate 98%

0   2 Miles

Subcensus tracts are defined by the United States Census Bureau and are determined by population and landmass. This map illustrates how many Part I crimes occurred within each subcensus tract in 2003. The color assigned to each subcensus tract represents the range of Part I crime for that area. These Part I crimes were geocoded to the street centerline file.
Footnote 1: Potomac Yards Shopping Center falls within this subcensus tract. 92.3% of the Part I crime in 2003 was larcenies. **Footnote 2**: 72% of the Part I crime in Arlandria in 2003 was property crimes (burglary, larceny and auto theft). **Footnote 3:** Landmark Mall falls within this subcensus tract. 74% of Part I crime in 2003 was larcenies.

Attachment 11

Annual Report Staff

Ms. Mary Garrand, Crime Analysis Unit, Administrative Services Bureau
Mr. Irv Wharton, Crime Analysis Unit, Administrative Services Bureau
Ms. Amy Bertsch, Public Information Office, Investigations Bureau
Mr. Philip Antonucci, Technology Services Division Chief, Administrative Services Bureau
Sgt. James Craige, Tactical Computers Section, Administrative Services Bureau